THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS—AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1230.] WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1804. [VOLUME XVIII.

For Sale,

THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF

L A N D,

On the terms herein after mentioned:

ONE Tract, in the county of Fluvanna, called Mount Profpect, containing about 1200 acres, on the great Byrd Creek and its branches, adjoining the lands of Col. Joseph Hayden; alfo, one Tract of Land in the county of Goochland, called Coles, containing about 1400 acres, on the little Byrd Creek and its branches. In order to accommodate purchafers, thefe Lands will be divided into tracts of not lefs than 200 acres each. One fourth part of the purchafe money muft be paid on making the contract, or an approved acceptance be granted, at 60 days, payable at the Bank in Richmond. For the balance of the refpective purchafes, the purchafers fhall have their choice of paying in three annual payments, or the whole on the firft day of May, 1807. In either cafe, intereft muft be paid from the day of fale. Sufficient deeds of conveyance, with a general warranty, will be made to the purchafers, and a reconveyance in truft, for the fecurity of the fums remaining due, will be required.

Captain George Holman, near Columbia, will fhew the Land, and is authorifed to make contracts with purchafers, when more convenient for them than applying to the fubfcriber. Thofe who wifh the Land divided will be pleafed to apply foon, as it is probable each tract may be fold without divifion. Thofe who are able and inclined to purchafe good land, will doubtlefs view it and judge for themfelves, which renders a defcription or recommendation ufeless.

I have authorifed captain Samuel Anderfon, on Willis's Creek in Cumberland county to difpofe of 400 acres of Land, about feven miles above Cumberland court-houfe, on the the main weftern road. Upon this tract are various improvements; a ftore-houfe and tavern-houfe, with the ufual out-houfes. It has been long known and called by the name of the Long Ordinary. The fame payments and fecurity for the money and intereft will be required, as mentioned for the other lands.

DAVID ROSS.

Richmond, 30th June, 1804.

I will cheerfully refpect the application of purchafers and endeavor to accommodate them with tracts of fuch extent as may be convenient for them; but 'tis neceffary for me to inform them that early applications muft be made, as I expect to fet out in September on a journey to the fouthward, which may occafion my abfence till December next. GEORGE HOLMAN.

Goochland county, Byrd, } 4w.
June 30, 1804. }

☞ SLATE QUARRIES!

THE late diftreffing fire in Norfolk, as well as feveral others in other large and wealthy commercial towns (which no doubt will incline the fufferers in houfes, to feek for covering fin rebuilding, the moft fecure againft the external approaches of that, too often dreadful element) induces the fubfcriber once more to offer for fale, his

SLATE QUARRIES;

Lying on James River, near the mouth of Slate River, about fixty miles above the city of Richmond. —The quality of this Slate, the fubfcriber ventures to affirm, has never been furpaffed by any yet difcovered: and the quantity will not be doubted, when viewed by any one a judge in that article. The fituation of thefe Quarries, immediately on navigable water, and their fcarcity in other quarters, particularly in fimilar fituations, giving almoft the entire monopoly in this country to their owner, render them an object worthy the attention of the enterprizing and induftrious.—They may be had for any kind of fecure and productive paper or other property—as the fubfcriber's fituation and the other avocations render it inconvenient for him to attend to their working—But, fhould they not be immediately difpofed of in the manner propofed, which he confeffes he would prefer for the reafons affigned, the fubfcriber propofes working them to a confiderable extent, as foon as fuitable workmen can be obtained from the northern ftates—when he entertains not the fhighteft doubt (from the circumftance of the navigation from the very quarries) he will be able to furnifh Slate at a much cheaper rate than that article is now brought from Europe, or can poffibly be furnifhed from any part of this country, where any land-carriage is to be employed.

JOHN NICHOLAS.

Albemarle, June 16, 1804.

Mr. Prichard, who has seen the above Quarries, and is a judge of that article, will give any information and his opinion respecting them, to any one inclined to treat with the subscriber.

To Rent,

And poffeffion given immediately,

A CONVENIENT and pleafantly fituated DWELLING-HOUSE, with two Kitchens and Smoke-Houfe, on the ftreet leading from Shockoe Creek to the Canal Bafin, and adjoining the lot and dwelling-houfe of Mr. William Mitchell.

Alfo, to rent, two BRICK TENEMENTS, on the ftreet leading to Col. Mayo's Bridge, which will be very convenient for wholefale and commiffion merchants. Poffeffion of thefe two Tenements will be given when finifhed, which is fuppofed will be in all next month. The terms will be made known by JAMES INNES.

Richmond, June 7th, 1804.

April 20, 1804.

NOTICE,

TO THOSE WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

THAT Lucy Randolph, relict of the late Henry Randolph, dec. of Warwick, hath obtained from the honorable the general court, letters of adminiftration on the decedent's eftate; and in purfuance of the powers and duties thereof, requefts that all perfons having claims againft the fame, may forthwith prefent them legally authenticated, to

D. M RANDOLPH,
Agent for the Adminiftratrix.

Richmond, 18th June, 1804. oaw6w

For Sale,

That beautiful and well improved TENEMENT, on the hill, now occupied by Mr. Ben. Mosby,

THIS property lies near the Capitol, in a healthy and agreeable neighborhood. Terms of fale will be made known, by applying to

BARTLETT STILL.

Richmond, July 12, 1804.

Walter Potter,

BOOK-BINDER & STATIONER,

Main-ftreet, Richmond,

THANKFUL for the encouragement he has received fince commencing buinefs, hopes by his ftrict attention and faithful execution of all orders which he may be favored with, to merit a further continuance of patronage.

He has lately received a freth fupply of STATIONARY, and has now on hand a large aflortment of blank and ruled books.

Merchants' accompt books ruled to any pattern, and BOOK-BINDING in its various branches executed with neatnefs, accuracy and difpatch.

June 26. oaw6t.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, March 20th, 1804,

BETWEEN

Bernard Markham and Smith Blakey, executors of Stephen Pankey, dec. *Pltf.*

AND

Alexander Burot, *Deft.*

THIS fuit abates, as to the plaintiff Bernard Markham, by his death; and the defendant, who is out of this country, and againft whom proceedings have been had as in fuch cafes the law requireth, not having entered his appearance and giving fecurity to perform the decree, the court, this twentieth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thoufand eight hundred and four, upon the motion of the furviving plaintiff, by counfel, doth take the bill for confeffed, and adjudge and decree, unless the defendant do on or before the firft day of July next, pay unto the furviving plaintiff five hundred pounds of current money of Virginia, with intereft thereupon, to be computed after the rate of five per centum per annum, from the thirtieth day of December, one thoufand feven hundred and ninety-fix, until payment, and the coits of this fuit, that the defendant, and his heirs, and all perfons claiming under him, be from henceforth barred and foreclofed of all equity and right to redeem the tract of land mentioned and described in the indenture made the thirtieth day of December, one thoufand feven hundred and ninety-fix, between Alexander Burot of the one part, and Bernard Markham and Smith Blakey, executors of Stephen Bankey, dec. of the other part, and in cafe of default in the payment of the faid principal money, intereft and coits, at the time aforefaid, that Benjamin Hatcher, Obediah Smith, Francis Smith, David Patteson and Thomas Tredway, or any two of them, after giving three weeks previous notice in one or more of the Richmond newfpapers, do expofe to public fale by auction, for ready money, or on fuch credit as the plaintiff may be willing to give, the LAND in the foresaid indenture mentioned, and out of the proceeds of the fale, after firft deducting the expences attending the fame, pay unto the plaintiff the faid principal money, intereft and coits, and report their proceedings in execution hereof to the court: on the plaintiff's entering into bond with fufficient fecurity in the penalty of one thoufand pounds, conditioned to reftore the money which he may receive in virtue of this decree, to the defendant, if he fhall claim the fame and be adjudged entitled thereto: and the plaintiff conients that —— Burot, the present occupant of the land, fhall remain in poffeffion thereof until the twenty-fifth day of December next, for the purpofe of reaping, receiving and removing the crops which are now growing thereon.

Plaintiff's coits, Clerk's fees and taxes,—£8 40
Lawyer's fees, 16 66

A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Agreeable to the above decree, the fubfcribers will expofe to fale, on the premifes, on Saturday the fourth of Auguft next, the

TRACT OF LAND

MENTIONED in the faid decree—which tract of Land contains 417 acres, more or lefs, and lies on each fide of the Buckingham road, in the county of Chefterfield, about fix miles above the town of Manchefter, it being the fame tract whereon —— Burot now lives. The terms of fale are, one half the purchafe money to be paid down on the day of fale, and the other half on the 25th of December next, when poffeffion will be delivered to the purchafer, and a conveyance made by the fubfcribers, or two of them, as commiffioners.

Benjamin Hatcher.
Obediah Smith.
Francis Smith.
David Patteson.
Thomas Tredway.

July 2, 1804. law4w

At a Court of Quarterly Seffions

held for Cumberland county, the 25th day of June, 1804.

George Kippen & Co. *Plaintiff,*
AGAINST
Thomas Ballew and Rebecca Wade Barker, adminiftratrix of Henry Wade Barker, deceased, *defendants.* } *In Chancery.*

THE defendant Thomas Ballew not having entered his appearance and given fecurity according to the act of aflembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the fatisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this ftate; on the motion of the plaintiff by his counfel, it is ordered that the faid Thomas Ballew do appear here on the fourth Monday in November, 1804, and anfwer the complainant's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inferted in fome newfpaper, publifhed in Richmond, two months fucceffively, and poted at the front door of the court-houfe of this county.

A Copy—Teste,
Miller Woodfon, Cl'k.

TO RENT,

And immediate poffeffion given,

The HOUSE,

Lately occupied by Mr. William Nimmo, deceased.

For terms apply to

ROBERT McKIM.

July 17th, 1804. law3w.

Sales at Auction.

The fubfcribers have juft received, and will fell at Public Auction, at their Vendue Office, without referve, on Thurfday, the 26th inft. the following

G O O D S,

FOR CASH:

LADIES' extra, long and fhort Silk Gloves; Silk Keens, twilled Nankeens, fine black and printed Jeans, fine & coarfe Dimities and Marfeilles, Diaper Table Cloths; ladies' long Kid Gloves, Hair Ribbons, plain and figured Sattins, Tortoife-fhell Hair Combs; Bandanna, Romall, Sutterfoy and Pullicat Handkerchiefs; Nun's Thread and fewing Silk; gilt Buttons; French Cambric; fine white and color'd cotton do; black Muflin; Muflinet; men's fine white thread Hofe; women's lace clock cotton do; men's ribbed Cotton do; tambored, lappet, book, jaconet and cambric Muflins; fancy and hunting Cord; Calimancoes; men and boys' Philadelphia felt Hats; do. fine white do; women's fine beaver and filk do; men's beft black do; men's Leghorn do; men, women and children's Shoes, aflorted; garden and common Fans; Calicoes and Chintz; long velvet Ribbon; China do; men and women's filk Hofe; fuperfine Cloths and Caffimeres; Checks and Fuftians; Britifh Oznaburgs; gold and filver Watches; Paper Hangings; Irifh Linens and Bed Tick; India Cottons & fine Humhums; and a variety of other articles of DRY GOODS, too tedious to enumerate.

ALSO,

On a credit of fixty days, for approved indorfed Notes,

Choice old 3d and 4th proof Antigua Rum, by the hhd; do. 4th proof Jamaica do; do. 3d and 4th proof Windward Island do; Brown Sugar, in hhds. and barrels, firft quality; Hollands and country Gin in pipes; French Brandy, in do; Bar Iron, by the ton; Loaf Sugar, in hhds. and lots of 100.—&c. &c. &c.

PROSSER & MONCURE, v. m.

Richmond, July 23, 1804. tds.

At a meeting of the Prefident and Directors of the James River Company, on the 3d July 1804,

RESOLVED, that a dividend of fix per cent. be paid to the Share holders, on their refpective intereits in faid Company, for the laft fix months.

Extract from the Minutes,
ROBERT POLLARD, Clerk.

oaw3w.

"He that hath a glass house should be cautious how he throws stones."

WILLIS WILLS, in his publication of the 19th May, in the Virginia Gazette, exhausted one quiver of arrows againft me. In the fame paper of July 11th, he has opened another, equally poifonous, by pouring out his vials of wrath and bitter cups of flander againft me and Zacharias Taliaferro, refpecting his villainous transactions of the Petersburg tobacco; and adding falfehood with effrontery, he came forward in fupporting his character, as though it was a matter of fact he had any to lofe at that late day. Wills fays in his laft publication, that the tobacco was fhipped for the benefit of Willis Wills & Co. Master Commiffioner Greenhow, in his report of the 23d March fayeth, the tobacco appears from the books of L. H. Wills to be fhipped for the benefit of Willis Wills. This fhews what credit ought to be attached to Wills's publications and aflertions. I will here raife a weapon as formidable as the French guillotine againft Wills. I have many others more formidable than this, which I fhall deal out as occafion occurs. I pledge myfelf to the public to fet a mark on Willis Wills, who is bending under loads of infamy, which fhall be as lafting as the one fet on Cain, which raifed the hands of every man againft him—and point out fome of the blackeft deeds committed by Willis Wills, that evar disgraced a man—Robespierre not excepted.

"Commiffioner's Office, Richmond, April 18th, 1804.

"In a cafe pending in the High Court of Chancery for the district of Richmond, between Zacharias Taliaferro, plaintiff, and Willis Wills and others, defendants.—The books kept by Willis Wills and Company, at Warminster and Diuguids-Ville, and the books kept by their agent, Lawrence H. Wills, are filed in this office, and with them a number of papers exhibited by both parties, together with the bills and anfwers in the cafe.

"On the books of Lawrence H. Wills, as agent, the account of Willis Wills & Co. is clofed in thefe words:

"1800—November 22. By balance due per fettlement, made with Willis Wills in Warminfter, exclufive of intereft, £.280 18 2 1-2"

"Upon what principles this account was thus ftated, I cannot difcern; but if I am correct in my ftatement of Lawrence Wills's account, the balance at the fame date, inclufive of two years intereft on a fum of £.109 5 2, will be only £.181 11 8 1-2. I am fatisfied that very little, if any more, is actually due to faid Lawrence, from the Company. But when Willis Wills, the acting partner of Willis Wills & Co. proceeds (as he ought, in order to a final clofure of accounts) to enter the fame to the credit of Lawrence Wills on the Warminfter books; or rather to balance Lawrence H. Wills's accounts on thofe books, he makes due to faid Lawrence H. Wills the fum of £383 12 5—which is exclufive of any intereft due upon any advances of faid Lawrence to the Company, as I believe. This balance is clofed in the account of Lawrence H. Wills by Willis Wills, the defendant; who, of courfe, is a creditor with the concern of Willis Wills and Company for that fum, and that Company is difcharged as to Lawrence H. Wills, by the act of the only acting partner. The account is balanced in this manner on the Warminfter books, apparently (and as I believe) in the hand writing of Willis Wills himfelf. All the monies due to and from Willis Wills and Company on the books of the agent Lawrence H. Wills, are, at the diffolution of the Copartnery, considered as debts due to and from the Warminfter ftore, as appears from lists of the debts due to and from that ftore, exhibited in this office by Willis Wills, on which lift the faid fum of £383 12 5 is charged to the Copartnery.

It is alfo to be obferved, that Willis Wills in his anfwer in this cauſe, exhibited upon oath, ftates in the words following, to wit, "That this defendant has paid "all the internal debts due from the Warminfter ftore, "except one fmall debt amounting to 23s8 which has "never been applied for, or it would have been paid."

It farther appears by the articles of diffolution, that Zacharias Taliaferro was to pay all the internal debts due from the Diuguids-Ville ftore—and Willis Wills was to pay all thofe due from the Warminfter ftore. There is alfo an affidavit of George S. Hare filed in this office, which ftates in pofitive terms, that it appeared from the books of Willis Wills and Company, that Willis Wills had paid every internal debt due from the Warminfter ftore, except 23s8, or words to that effect; and that the whole of faid debts amounted on 31ft July 1800, to the fum of £4809 8 6, agreeing within a few dollars, with the lift of thofe debts herein before referred to, as exhibited by faid Wills, in this office; and containing among others the debt due to faid Lawrence H. Wills of £383 12 5.—The faid Willis Wills having balanced L. H. Wills's account by himfelf, does (in his account, exhibited before me as a commiffioner to the court of chancery for the Richmond district) charge Willis Wills and Company with that balance of £383 12 5, as due to himfelf; and this account is that referred to in the anfwer of Willis Wills, above mentioned.

Lawrence Wills, who is alfo a defendant in this cauſe, has anfwered, and in his anfwer has made no claim for any balance due to him from Willis Wills and Company. The whole purport of his anfwer is to aſſert, his fidelity in the performance of his duty, and to deny all charges of fraud, &c.—He concludes his bill only with the ufual prayer of one who thinks himfelf a party, not liable to any claims made by a plaintiff; that is, that he may be difmiffed with his coits.

I do farther certify, that Willis Wills declared in this office, that all the internal debts due from the Warminfter ftore of Willis Wills and Company, except the 23s8 before mentioned, were actually paid up, to the several creditors or their proper agents. That when called upon to prove fuch payments otherwife than by his books, he attempted to do fo, and in fome inftances fucceeded; but being unable completely to effect the proof, he deferred it until he could go up the country, where (he faid) he fhould be able to fupply the deficiency; and promifed to provide the commiffioner with it as early as poffible.—Some time afterwards, however, he informed me by letter, that the indifpofition of a Mr. James P. Parifh, by whom he faid he fhould be able to prove the payment of many of the debts of Willis Wills and Company, had prevented his attending in this office as early as he had intended.—And fome time in the month of March laft, I received a letter from Willis Wills, requefting that I would withdraw the "charge made by him againft Willis Wills and Company for £383 12 5, as paid to Lawrence H. Wills," and that I would not conider it as a credit to him.

Tho' my ftatement of L. H. Wills's account may not be precifely correct, yet from the evidence before me, I believe it to be fo; and conſequently that Lawrence H. Wills was not (at the diffolution) entitled to the fum of £383 12 5—but only to £181 11 8 1-2.—But whatever balance may have been due to faid Lawrence, the aſſertion upon oath of Willis that it was paid; the filence of Lawrence as to it, when he could not but have known (being a party to this fuit) that Willis Wills claimed it as a credit to himfelf upon the ground of his having actually paid it: thefe circumftances would prevent a moment's hefitation with me as to giving Willis Wills a credit for the balance, whatſoever it may be, and charging Lawrence with it—indeed I cannot do otherwife, for Lawrence, as a party to the account, would certainly have claimed his credit, if entitled to it; and not doing fo, he is aſſuredly chargeable as admitting the payment. The order of court is general, to fettle all the accounts; as yet Lawrence has neither in perfon or by letter exhibited any claim before the commiffioner—And I fuppofe that when a claim is of record, as in a fuit, no tranfer or aſſignment of that claim can take place, during pendency of that fuit, except with the conſent of both plaintiffs and defendants. Being aſked by Zacharias Taliaferro whether, in the account between himfelf and Willis Wills and others, which I am directed to make up, the faid Taliaferro will be a debtor to Willis Wills, or Wills to him—I reply, that they will both be debtors to the concern of Willis Wills and Company; but Willis Wills will be more largely the debtor by feveral hundreds of pounds, perhaps by thouſands; for I have not yet fo far progreſſed in the accounts, as to aſcertain with certainty, what balance will be due. I am at present guided by the deductions which I fhall be under the neceſſity of making from the account of Willis Wills exhibited before me; which account contains items that I do fuppofe the court will not ſanction.

SAMUEL GREENHOW, *M. C.*"

The reader will obſerve the many impoſitions Willis Wills has attempted to impoſe on Mr. Taliaferro. The real balance due to L. H. Wills appears from the commiſſioner's ſtatement to be £181 11 8 1-2; take this ſum from £383 12 5—then it appears that Willis Wills did attempt to defraud Z. Taliaferro out of £202 0 11 1-2 in this one tranſaction, and then ſolemnly ſwears he had paid to L. H. Wills his debt of £383 12 5. This tranſaction will chill the minds and blood of the readers, as inſtantaneouſly as if they were tranſferred in a half ſecond of time from the burning ſands of Africa to the top of the Andes in South America, where it has been from all eternity covered with ice and ſnow. After this Willis failed to impoſe this thin glazed tranſaction on that vigilant officer of the high court of chancery, Mr. Samuel Greenhow; he then writes to Mr. Greenhow to withdraw his charge of £383 12 5—Immediately after this letter was written to Mr. Greenhow, Lawrence H. Wills brings a ſuit againſt Zacharias Taliaferro & Co. for £383 12 5.—This balance Willis Wills acknowledged to be due to L. H. Wills from Willis Wills & Co. ſince the writ was iſſued, and tells his poor unfortunate brother to apply to Taliaferro for payment. This unhappy man, L. H. Wills, is now exclaiming againſt Willis Wills, ſaying that he has ruined him with his duplicity, and that Willis Wills had fraudulently conveyed his property to John J. Wills to defraud his creditors. This John J. Wills was bound to Mr. McClung, a reſpectable cabinet maker in Rockbridge county. I am informed that Willis Wills bought about 12 or 18 month's of his brother's time unexpired in his apprenticeſhip of Mr. McClung, and gave him about £50 or £60. I ſuppoſe Willis Wills concluded that he could train this poor orphan boy up in the way of vice to carry his villainy into execution. This is refining on villainy, till I am at a loſs for words to expreſs it.

John J. Wills is called on by Zacharias Taliaferro, and made a party to his ſuit againſt Willis Wills, to ſay on oath, how he came poſſeſſed of his brother's property.—I ſuppoſe this innocent young man will develope the whole of this tranſaction, he ſeeing the vortex of ruin before him, if he purſues his brother Willis's conduct. I do not mean to attach any improper conduct to John J. Wills, except what has been impoſed on him by that monſter in human ſhape, Willis Wills, who he ought to have looked up to as his guardian. I will explain in due time the converſation that paſſed with Meſſrs. Flood, Anderſon and myſelf. This moment I am informed that Willis Wills is fiſhing for the appointment of Caſhier to the Virginia Bank. I ſhould thank him to explain to the Directors of that Bank in what manner he has appropriated the proceeds of the Piano Forte that I mentioned in my publication in the Lynchburg Gazette of 4th July, and explain the ſettlement of L. H. Wills's account with Willis Wills & Co. as ſtated in Maſter Commiſſioner Greenhow's ſtatement on the 18th April, 1804, of that tranſaction, which ſtatement was furniſhed Zacharias Taliaferro by the commiſſioner to lay before the chancellor, to remove this vexatious ſuit from Buckingham court to the high court of chancery. On his explaining theſe tranſactions, and others of a ſimilar nature in my publication of 4th July, to the ſatiſfaction of the Directors of the ſaid Bank, he will then ſtand on an equal footing with other candidates for that great poſt of importance.

GEORGE P. KING.

July 14th, 1804.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1804.

RICHMOND PRICE CURRENT.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

Tobacco,	36s to 39s	cash.
Wheat,	6s6 to 7s	do.
Flour, (superfine) old,	31s6 to 34s6	do.
Corn,	30s	do.
Hemp, (clean)	50l to 55l	do.
Iron,	33l	do.
Whiskey,	3s6 to 3s9	do.
Bacon,	7 1-2d	do.

For the serious consideration of those whom it may concern.

Extract from a speech of Mr. Madison, (now secretary of state) in the convention of Virginia, which ratified the federal constitution.

"On a candid examination of history, we shall find, that turbulence, violence and abuse of power, by *the majority trampling on the rights of the minority*, have produced factions and commotions; which, in *republics*, have more frequently than any other cause produced despotism. If we go over the whole history of ancient and modern republics, we shall find their *destruction* to have generally resulted from those causes. If we consider the peculiar situation of the United States, and what are the resources of that diversity of sentiment which pervades its inhabitants, we shall find *great danger to fear* that the *same causes* may terminate *here* in the *same fatal effects* which they produced in *those* republics."

(*See Virginia Debates, vol.* 1, *page* 96.)

From a London Paper of May 18.

The following important paragraph we copy from the Portsmouth paper. It shews a laudable increase of vigilance on the part of Government:

"The following order issued to the ships at Spithead this morning is of more serious expectation than any that has been made known since we were first threatened:—To have ship buoys to the cables to keep the top-gallant yards across; clear for action every evening at sun set; the signal for unmooring to be considered as the signal for action; and to keep momentary readiness for putting to sea, as that instant it may be expected to be engaged with the enemy."

It was yesterday reported in the city that Government had received some indirect overtures from France on the subject of peace, said to have been made through the American Minister at Paris.—After the most minute enquiries, we could not learn that the rumour was deserving of much credit.

Yesterday arrived another Gottenburgh Mail.—It appears to confirm the report respecting the deep impression which the murder of the Duke of Enghein has made upon the Court of Petersburg. As soon as the intelligence of that atrocious event reached the Capital, the Emperor issued orders for a Court Mourning, and such was the indignation of the people upon that occasion, that the French residents have been constantly insulted whenever they appeared in public. Very considerable bodies of Russian troops have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march. *Star.*

Some Dutch papers were yesterday received to the date of the 10th of May; one of which contains a note, extracted from the Moniteur of the 9th inst. relative to the invasion, in which the French threaten to attempt a descent when convenient to themselves; and adds, that if it is deferred for years their success will be the more certain.

The Baron D'Aretio, Librarian to the Elector of Bavaria, has made a curious discovery in the Central Library of that city. It is that of an old MS of the 13th century, containing a Treatise on the Greek Fire, which not only gives the method of preparing it, supposed by the learned to be lost, but also a process for the preparation of gunpowder, similar to that followed at present!

PETER PORCUPINE.—Thursday night (says a late Irish paper) a king's messenger sailed for England, with attested copies of the patents of his excellency, the lord lieutenant and the right honorable, the lord chancellor, preparatory to the trial of Mr. Cobbet, which is shortly to take place in London, for libels. The sending away these articles gave rise to several ridiculous rumours about Dublin, of too absurd a nature to describe.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the Constitution, dated Malta, March 12, 1804, *to his friend in Philadelphia.*

"We shall have a severe war the ensuing summer, our Commodore is a dashing officer, I like him much.—Tunis will certainly be at us, they have three ships here at this time fitting out—Now is the time for America to shew dignity of character by throwing a force in the Mediterranean sufficient to crush those insolent petty rascals.—Give us but the means, and we will make those tyrants of the Old World cringe and beg a peace from the citizens of the New—I have a contemptible opinion of them—The Constitution could crush the whole Tunisian fleet, provided she had sea room enough and a stiff breeze."

"*In Prison, Tripoli, March* 4.

"It is with inexpressible pleasure, I resume my pen to write you a few lines—your friendly letter of the 9th Jan. I received by the store ship, by which conveyance this goes.—I am sorry to inform you on account of the burning of the frigate, our prison has been removed to the castle, where I presume we shall remain until our country redeem us. Our good friend, the Prime Minister, has this instant informed capt. Bainbridge by note, that the Bashaw has granted us the liberty of writing, which we have been deprived of since the 15th of last month.

"We are at present confined in the centre of the palace, within a few rooms of the Bashaws apartment, but as yet have not had the honor of seeing his highness. We were removed from the Consul's house the 1st inst. accompanied with our Guards, and the Governor of all slaves, who is a great friend to us.

"Be assured, my dear friend, your friendly offer to supply me with any articles I may want during my captivity, will ever be remembered by myself, and those dearly connected with me.—Lieut. Porter desires to be remembered."

NEW-YORK, July 13.

FUNERAL PROCESSION.

The Society of the Cincinnati being charged with the direction of the funeral ceremonies of its President General, the following is the order of procession, which will take place to-morrow at ten o'clock, as commemorative of an event of the deepest national regret.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

1. The Military Corps commanded by Colonel Morton.
2. The Society of the Cincinnati.
3. Clergy of all denominations.
4. The Corpse.
5. The General's Horse.
6. Relations of the deceased.
7. Physicians.
8. The Judge of the Supreme Court.
9. Mr. Governeur Morris in his carriage.
10. Gentlemen of the Bar and Students at Law.
11. The Governor and Lieut. Governor of the State.
12. The Mayor and Corporation of the city.
13. Members of Congress and Civil Officers of the United States.
14. The Ministers, Consuls and Residents of Foreign Powers.
15. The Officers of the Army and Navy of the United States.
16. Military and Naval officers of Foreign Powers.
17. Militia Officers of the State.
18. Presidents, Directors and Officers of the respective Banks.
19. Chamber of Commerce and Merchants.
20. Marine Society, Wardens of the Port, and Masters and Officers of all vessels in the harbour.
21. The President, Professors and Students of Columbia College.
22. The different Societies in such order as their respective Presidents may arrange.
23. The Citizens in general.

The Military Corps commanded by Col. Morton being ordered to parade in the Park at 10 o'clock, accompanied with six pieces of Artillery, two of the pieces will remain on the ground under the command of Capt. Maclean, and will fire minute guns from the movement of the corps until it arrives at Trinity Church.

The sixth regiment, with the colors and music of the several corps, will parade in Robinson street, on the south side, fronting Mr. Church's house; standards and music in front of the centre—the regiment in solemn attitude, resting on arms reversed. On waving the standard of the Cincinnati, shrouded in crape, the regiment will shoulder, and receive the corpse proceeding from the house with presented arms, the colors and music saluting. On a signal trumpet, the regiment will shoulder and the troops in the Park will throw themselves in columns and occupy the Broadway with the rear of the column covering the head of Robinson street, and halt. On a signal trumpet, the 6th regiment in Robinson street will wheel to the right, by platoons, and occupy the street in front of the corpse, in open column, at half distances of platoons, and with arms reversed, wait the signal. On signal trumpet, the column will move with colours and music in the centre of the sixth regiment, playing the Dead March, with muffled drums. Two companies detached from the military in the Park will cover the flanks of the corpse, in single file, with trailed arms, from the rear of the sixth regiment down the line, and take their proper positions as the corpse enters Broadway. The column advancing will wheel to the left round the Park, enter Beekman street, and passing down Pearl will ascend Wall street to Trinity Church; the leading wing will form close column to the right, on the Church walk, extending to the north corner of Wall street, dressing by the left and facing to the right, and with ordered arms. The rear wing advancing, will form close column to the left, and facing to the right, extending to the south corner of Wall street, dressing by the right with ordered arms. Mr. Governeur Morris, from the portico of the church, (the corpse in front on a bier) will deliver an appropriate address, at the conclusion of which the corpse preceded by the military, and properly attedded, will proceed to the vault, where the military ceremonies will be performed, under the order of the commandant, which will close the solemnities of the day.

W. S SMITH, President.
W. POPHAM, Secretary.

In Common Council, July 13, 1804.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, ss.

Resolved unanimously, That the Common Council of the city of New-York entertain the most unfeigned sorrow and regret for the death of their fellow-citizen, ALEXANDER HAMILTON: and, with a view to pay a suitable respect to his past life and future memory, and to afford the most unequivocal testimony of the great loss which, in the opinion of the Common Council, not only this city but the state of New-York and the United States have sustained by the death of this great and good man, the common council do unanimously recommend that the usual business of the day be dispensed with by all classes of inhabitants.

And resolved unanimously, That the ordinance prohibiting the tolling of bells at funerals be, on this occasion, suspended: and that it be recommended to those who have the charge of the church bells in this city, to cause them to be muffled and tolled at suitable intervals during the day of his interment.

And also resolved unanimously, That the members of the common council will, in a body, attend and join in the funeral procession of the deceased, at the time and place appointed.

Likewise resolved unanimously, That a committee of three be appointed to make such arrangements on the half and at the expence of the common council of the city of New-York for performing the funeral obsequies of the deceased, as the said committee shall judge necessary and expedient.

Extract from the minutes.

T. WORTMAN, Clerk.

At a meeting of the gentlemen of the bar, of this city, at Lovett's Hotel, on the 13th of July, 1804.

RICHARD HARRISON, Esq. in the chair.

This meeting being deeply affected by the death of Gen. HAMILTON, the brightest ornament of their profession, whom they have ever held in the most sincere esteem and admiration; whose superior talents, disinterested patriotism, eminent services, and uniform integrity, had procured him universal confidence and veneration, and whose loss they lament as a severe private affliction, and deplore as a great public calamity.

Resolved, That they unite with their fellow-citizens to demonstrate in every suitable manner, their sincere respect for the memory of General Hamilton; and their deep sense of the loss which their country has sustained.

That they will wear crape as mourning for their deceased brother, for the space of six weeks.

That Jacob Radcliff, Josiah O. Hoffman, Nathan Sanford, John Wells, and Daniel D. Tompkins, be a committee to make further arrangements that may be proper on this mournful occasion.

DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, Sec'ry.

"*New-York, Friday, July* 13, 1804.

"General Hamilton died yesterday at about 2 o'clock, surrounded by a multitude of friends who were anxiously watching each motion of the man they dearly loved, and were about to lose forever.

"The closing scene of his life was solemn beyond description. In the morning he had requested the bishop might be sent for. When the bishop came, he requested his friends would be present at the conversation between them. He declared in the most solemn manner that when he went to the field, he had determined not to fire at Col. Burr; that he bore him no malice, and was dying in peace with all men, and, he hoped, with his God; that he was perfectly reconciled to his fate; that he knew his friends would lament the manner of his death:—he did so himself—for he had always abhorred the practice of duelling, both upon political and religious reasons; but that circumstances had rendered it impossible for him to avoid it.

"The bishop then went to prayer with him; and if any thing could have changed the unchangeable decress of providence, it would have been this prayer. About twenty gentlemen were present, and, on their knees, in a flood of tears, imploring Heaven to bless their friend. Such a scene as this, was enough to rend a heart of adamant. Of all who were present, the General alone appeared tranquil and happy. His firm soul was unpalled at the approach of death; and he calmly bid his friends farewell, begged them to cease from mourning, for he was happy. He expired without a groan, and retained his senses to the last.

"Upon opening his will, there was found a letter §

* * * * * * * * * * *

"The friends of Mr Hamilton have joined in a request to Mr. Governeur Morris to deliver an oration at his funeral to-morrow. He has promised to do so, if he can sufficiently conquer his feelings. The funeral is to be to-morrow at ten o'clock.

"New-York never exhibited so much solemn gloom as it does at present. The pride of our city is gone!"

§ Upon opening the General's will, there was found enclosed in it a letter to his wife, written on the fourth instant, in which he tells her, that he had endeavored, by all possible means, to avoid this duel, but that he found it impossible, unless by acting in a manner that would forfeit her esteem. That he should certainly fall, and she should receive the letter after his death. He begs her forgiveness for being the cause of so much pain to her, and solemnly entreats her to bear herself up under that load of grief, with which she would be overwhelmed, placing a firm reliance on a kind providence, who would never desert her.

Thursday Evening, July 12, 1804.

MR. COLEMAN,

The public mind being extremely agitated by the melancholy fate of the great man, ALEXANDER HAMILTON, I have thought it would be grateful to my fellow-citizens, would provide against misrepresentation, and, perhaps, be conducive to the advancement of the cause of religion, were I to give a narrative of some facts which have fallen under my own observation, during the time which elapsed between the fatal duel and his departure out of this world.

Yesterday morning, immediately after he was brought from Hoboken to the house of Mr. Bayard, at Greenwich, a message was sent informing me of the sad event, accompanied by a request from General Hamilton, that I would come to him for the purpose of administering the holy communion. I went; but being desirous to afford time for serious reflection, and conceiving that under existing circumstances, it would be right and proper to avoid every appearance of precipitancy in performing one of the most solemn offices of our religion, I did not then comply with his desire. At one o'clock I was again called on to visit him. Upon my entering the room and approaching his bed, with the utmost calmness and composure, he said, "My dear Sir, you perceive my unfortunate situation, and no doubt have been made acquainted with the circumstances which led to it. It is my desire to receive the communion at your hands. I hope you will not conceive there is any impropriety in my request." He added, "It has for some time past been the wish of my heart, and it was my intention to take an early opportunity of uniting myself to the church, by the reception of that holy ordinance." I observed to him, that he must be very sensible of the delicate and trying situation in which he was placed: that however desirous I might be to afford consolation to a fellow mortal in distress—still, it was my duty, as a minister of the gospel, to hold up the law of God, as paramount to all other law: and that, therefore, under the influence of such sentiments, I must unequivocally condemn the practice which had brought him to his present unhappy condition. He acknowledged the propriety of these sentiments, and declared that he viewed the late transaction with sorrow and contrition. I then asked him, "Should it please God to restore you to health, Sir, will you never be again engaged in a similar transaction? and will you employ all your influence in society to discountenance this barbarous custom? His answer was, "That, Sir, is my deliberate intention."

I proceeded to converse with him on the subject of his receiving the communion: and told him that with respect to the qualifications of those who wished to become partakers of that holy ordinance, my enquiries could not be made in language more expressive than that which was used by our church—"Do you sincerely repent of your past life? Have you a lively faith in God's mercy through Christ, with a thankful remembrance of the death of Christ? And are you disposed to live in love and charity with all men?" He lifted up his hands, and said, "With the utmost sincerity of heart I can answer those questions in the affirmative. I have no ill-will against Col. Burr. I met him with a fixed resolution to do him no harm; I forgive all that happened." I then observed to him, that the terrors of the divine law were to be announced to the obdurate and impenitent; but that the consolations of the Gospel were to be offered to the humble and contrite heart; that I had no reason to doubt his sincerity, and would proceed immediately to gratify his wishes. The communion was then administered, which he received with great devotion, and his heart afterwards appeared to be perfectly at rest. I saw him again this morning, when with his last faltering words he expressed a strong confidence in the mercy of God through the intercession of the redeemer. I remained with him until 2 o'clock this afternoon, when death closed the awful scene. He expired without a struggle, and almost without a groan.

By reflecting on this melancholy event, let the humble believer be encouraged ever to hold fast that precious faith which is the only source of true consolation in the last extremity of nature. Let the infidel be persuaded to abandon his opposition to the gospel, which the strong, inquisitive, and comprehensive mind of a HAMILTON embraced, in his last moments, as the truth from Heaven. Let those who are disposed to justify the practice of duelling be induced, by this simple narrative, to view with abhorrence that custom which has occasioned an irreparable loss to a worthy and most afflicted family; which has deprived his friends of a beloved companion, his profession of one of its brightest ornaments, and his country of a great statesman and real patriot.

With great respect, I remain
Your friend and servant,

BENJAMIN MOORE.

July 18.

GENERAL HAMILTON'S FUNERAL ORATION.

On a stage erected in the portico of the Trinity Church, Mr. Governeur Morris, having four of General Hamilton's sons, the eldest about sixteen and the youngest about six years of age, with him, rose and delivered to the immense concourse in front, an extemporary oration, which, being pronounced slowly and impressively, was easily committed to memory, and being very soon afterwards placed on paper, is now presumed to be correct, even to the language. Being shewn to several gentlemen who heard it, they all agree that it comes near enough to what was actually delivered, to be presented as the oration at length.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

If on this sad, this solemn occasion, I should endeavor to move your commiseration, it would be doing injustice to that sensibility which has been so generally and so justly manifested. Far from attempting to excite your emotions, I must try to repress my own, and yet I fear that instead of the language of a public speaker, you will hear only the lamentations of a bewailing friend. But I will struggle with my bursting heart, to pourtray that heroic spirit, which has flown to the mansions of bliss.

Students of Columbia—he was in the ardent pursuit of knowledge in your academic shades, when the first sound of the American war called him to the field. A young and unprotected volunteer, such was his zeal and so brilliant his service, that we heard his name before we knew his person. It seemed as if God had called him suddenly into existence, that he might assist to save a world!

The penetrating eye of Washington soon perceived the manly spirit which animated his youthful bosom. By that excellent judge of men he was selected as an aid, and thus he became early acquainted with and was a principal actor in the most important scenes of our revolution.

At the siege of York, he pertinaciously insisted, and he obtained the command of a Forlorn Hope. He stormed the redoubt; but let it be recorded that not one single man of the enemy perished. His gallant troops emulating the heroism of their chief, checked the uplifted arm, and spared a foe no longer resisting. Here closed his military career.

Shortly after the war, your favor—no, your discernment called him to public office. You sent him to the convention at Philadelphia; he there assisted in forming that constitution which is now the bond of our union, the shield of our defence, and the source of our prosperity.—In signing the compact he expressed his apprehension that it did not contain sufficient means of strength for its own preservation; and that in consequence we should share the fate of many other republics, and pass through anarchy to despotism. We hoped better things. We confided in the good sense of the American people; and above all we trusted in the protecting providence of the Almighty. On this important subject he never concealed his opinion. He disdained concealment. Knowing the purity of his heart, he bore it as it were in his hand, exposing to every passenger its inmost recesses. This generous indiscretion subjected him to censure from misrepresentation. His speculative opinions were treated as deliberate designs; and yet you all know how strenuous, how unremitting were his efforts to establish and to preserve the constitution. If, then, his opinion was wrong, pardon, O! pardon that single error, in a life devoted to your service.

At the time when our government was organized, we were without funds, though not without resources. To call them into action, and establish order in the finances, Washington sought for splendid talents, for extensive information, and above all, he sought for sterling, incorruptible integrity—All these he found in Hamilton—The system then adopted has been the subject of much animadversion. If it be not without a fault, let it be remembered that nothing human is perfect: Recollect the circumstances of the moment: recollect the conflict of opinion; and above all, remember that *the minister of a republic must bend to the will of the people.* The administration which Washington formed, was one of the most efficient, one of the best that any country was ever blessed with.—And the result was a rapid advance in power and prosperity, of which there is no example in any other age or nation. The part which Hamilton bore is universally known.

His unsuspecting confidence in professions which he believed to be sincere, led him to trust too much to the undeserving. This exposed him to misrepresentation. He felt himself obliged to resign. The care of a rising family, and the narrowness of his fortune, made it a duty to return to his profession for their support. But though he was compelled to abandon public life, never, no, never for a moment did he abandon the public service. He never lost sight of your interests—I declare to you, before that God in whose presence we are now so especially assembled, that in his most private and confidential conversations, the single objects of discussion and consideration were your freedom and happiness.

You well remember the state of things which again called forth Washington from his retreat to lead your armies. You know that he asked for Hamilton to be his second in command. That venerable sage well knew the dangerous incidents of a military profession, and he felt the hand of time pinching life at its source. It was probable that he would soon be removed from the scene, that his second would succeed to the command. He knew, by experience, the importance of that place; and he thought the sword of America might safely be confided to the hand which now lies cold in that coffin. Oh! my fellow citizens, remember this solemn testimonial that he was not ambitious. Yet he was charged with ambition; and wounded by the imputation, when he laid down his command, he declared in the proud independence of his soul, that he never would accept of any office, unless in a foreign war he should be called on to expose his life in defence of his country. This determination was immoveable. It was his fault that his opinions and resolutions could not be changed. Knowing his firm purpose, he was indignant at the charge, that he sought for place or power. He was ambitious only for glory; but he was deeply solicitous for you. For himself he feared nothing; but he feared that bad men might, by false professions, acquire your confidence and abuse it to your ruin.

Brethren of the Cincinnati—There lies our chief! Let him still be our model. Like him, after long and faithful public services, let us cheerfully perform the social duties of private life. Oh! he was mild and gentle.—In him there was no offence; no guile. His generous hand and heart were open to all.

Gentleman of the Bar—You have lost your brightest ornament. Cherish and imitate his example.—While, like him, with justifiable and with laudable zeal, you pursue the interests of your clients, remember like him, the eternal principles of justice.

Fellow Citizens—You have long witnessed his professional conduct, and felt his unrivaled eloquence. You know how well he performed the duties of a Citizen—you know that he never courted your favor by adulation or the sacrafice of his own judgment. You have seen him contending against you, and saving your dearest interests, as it were, in spite of yourselves. And you now feel and enjoy the benefits resulting from the firm energy of his conduct. Bear this testimony to the memory of my departed friend. *I charge you to protect his fame*—It is all he has left—all that these poor orphan children will inherit from their father. But, my countrymen, that Fame may be a rich treasure to you also. Let it be the test by which to examine those who solicit your favor.—Disregarding professions, view their conduct, and on a doubtful occasion, ask, *Would Hamilton have done this thing?*

You all know how he perished. On this last scene, I cannot, I must not dwell. It might excite emotions too strong for your better judgment. Suffer not your indignation to lead to any act which might again offend the insulted majesty of the laws. On his part, as from his lips, though with my voice, for his voice you will hear no more; let me entreat you to respect yourselves.

And now ye ministers of the everlasting GOD, perform your holy office, and commit these ashes of our departed brother to the bosom of the grave!

The oration being finished, the corpse was carried to the grave, where the usual funeral service was performed by the Reverend Bishop Moore. The troops who had entered the church yard, formed an extensive hollow square and terminated the solemnities with three vollies over the grave.

During the procession, there was a regular discharge of minute guns from the Battery, by a detachment from the regiment of artillery. The different merchant vessels in the harbor wore their colors half mast both this and the preceding day.

His Britannic majesty's ship of war Boston, captain Douglass, at anchor within the Hook, appeared in mourning the whole morning, and at ten o'clock she commenced firing minute guns, which were continued forty eight minutes. His majesty's packet Lord Charles Spencer, captain Cotesworth, also was in mourning, and fired an equal number of guns. The French frigates Cybelle and Didon were also put into full mourning both this and the preceding day, with yards peeked—they also fired minute guns during the procession. It deserves also to be mentioned that the French surgeons of these frigates went out to Mr. Bayard's before his death and offered their services. These affecting marks of attention will be gratefully received by our fellow citizens, as evidence how high-

ly the deceased was respected and esteemed by the French and English officers.

We have no observations to add—This scene was enough to melt a monument of marble.

Captain Atkins, who arrived at Boston on Thursday in 58 days from Malaga, informs, that Mr. Kirkpatrick had received a letter from the American consul at Tunis, in which he stated, that the Tunisians appeared disposed to enter into a war with the United States, and that two or three corsairs were at sea, cruizing for American vessels.—A letter from commodore Preble mentioned, that his force was not sufficient for the effectual blockade of the ports of Tunis and Tripoli.

A Salem paper of the 13th inst. says—

Capt. Logan stopped at the Isle of Aix, at the mouth of the river, where 4 sail of the line, waiting an opportunity to slip round to Brest. About the 4th of May, he says, a paper was circulated among this squadron, in form of a petition, that BONAPARTE might be proclaimed EMPEROR OF THE GAULS; which was signed by the Admiral, Officers and Seamen. At the same time it was reported there, that the armies had rejected the proposal for conferring this dignity on the First Consul, and at their instance, *Moreau* had been set at Liberty.

FOLEIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

TRIBUNATE, 10 FLOREAL, APRIL 30.

Sitting extraordinary, of the Tribunate.

Fabre de l'Aude, President.—After the minutes of the last sitting had been read, and approved, the president addressed the assembly as follows: "On the 23d of this month our colleague, Curee, laid on the table a motion of order, in which he demanded, 1st. That the government of the republic shall be confided to an Emperor; 2d. That the empire shall be hereditary in the family of Napoleon Bonaparte, now Frst Consul; 3d. That such of our institutions as are only traced out, shall be definitively suppressed."

Curee then said, "Citizen Colleagues, I appear in this assembly to call your attention to weighty objects in which the nation is highly interested.—In a matter of so much importance, it is necessary that you should grant me that attention and indulgence which the purity of my patriotism gives me reason to hope; for the success and duration of every political system depends on the stability of the government which forms as it were the centre of it where every thing terminates. This principle is incontestible for all times and for all circumstances, but its application becomes a necessity still more incontestible, when, in consequence of great changes having produced, and developed an order of things which fixes under new points of view the destiny of the people, it can be evidently proved that these political changes are sanctioned for ages, and the maintenance of the grand results they have left behind them are secured for ever, by bringing back and re-establishing, in a certain authentic hereditary course of succession, the Government incorporated with these great results, and which is connected in as an intimate a manner with them as the trunk of a tree is with its roots.

The Speaker then called the attention of the tribunes to the memorable epoch of the revolution, when the French, (according to his blasphemous expression) "with an unanimous will, and a voice as powerful as that of the Creator the first day of the existence of the universe, exclaimed, let equality be established, let privileges disappear, and let the nation be what it ought to be!" He then took a view of the government of Charlemagne, and the abuses introduced into France after that glorious epoch, when one of the most powerful families of Feudal system was called to the sovereignty.—He then adverted to the year 1789, when the French people, he said, committed the great fault of leaving the supreme power in the hands of a family essentially feudal. Louis the XVI King of France, would never condescend to be King of the French. Being born a Sovereign, he could never consent to become a Magistrate. Having then made some observations on the constituent Assembly, the constitution of 1791, and the state of things since that period, he observed, that the happy situation of the French people, who were now in the full possession of all the rights which were the object of the revolution in 1789, was disturbed only by uncertainty in regard to the future. "The enemies of our country," said he, "are alarmed at our prosperity, as they are at our glory. Their plots have been multiplied, and one might say, that instead of a whole nation, they had to combat only one man. Him they have attempted to strike, in order to effect his destruction, being well assured that France, in mourning for the loss it would that day sustain, for the great man who organized it, and the chief by whom it is governed, divided by ambitious rivals and torn by parties, would sink midst the storms let loose against it in every direction.—What security can we give it against the fear of so many misfortunes? What remidies can we oppose to so many evils? Opinions of the armies, and the whole people have pronounced it. Hereditary succession in a family, rendered illustrious by the revolution, consecrated by equality and liberty, in a family of a chief who was the first soldier of the republic before he became the first magistrate; a chief who would have been eminently distinguished by his civil qualities, even had he not filled the whole world with the fame of his arms and the splendor of his victories. Here (continued he) we have the inappreciable advantage of finding at the head of a nation the chief of an august family proper to form the first link of the new dynasty; an eternal barrier will thus be opposed to the return of faction, and the French people will be certain of preserving their dignity, their independence, and their territory. Let us hasten then, my colleagues, to demand that the chief magistracy may be made hereditary; for, in voting a chief to be hereditary, as Pliny said to Trajan, we prevent the return of a master. But at the same time let us give a grand name to a great power; let us procure to the supreme magistracy of the first empire of the world the respect due to a sublime denomination; I do not find a title for the chief of the national power more worthy of the splendor of the nation than the title of emperor. I move then, that we refer to the senate a wish which is that of the whole nation, and of which the object is:

1st. That Napoleon Bonaparte, now First Consul, be declared Emperor, and in that quality remain charged with the government of the French republic.

2d. That the Imperial dignity be declared hereditary in his family.

3d. That such of our institutions as are only traced out, shall be definitively suspended.

Almost all the members of the tribunate having inscribed their names to speak on the motion, Savoye Rollin observed, that it would be difficult for them all to be heard, and on a proposal being made, the tribunate referred to a commission of thirteen members, the motion of order, the speeches delivered, and those which should be spoken till the day fixed for the report. The commission were to make their report on Thursday.

The members who composed it are Curee, Sachue, Jaubert (de la Gironde,) Duveyrier, Euvidal, Gillet (de Seine et Oise,) Freville, Carion de Nisaz, Servove Rollin, Albisson, Grenier, Delatre, Chabaud Latour. The members of the Bureau, Fobre President, Jard Panvaliers, Faure, Simeon and Arnauld, Secretaries, are to form part of this commission also.

EXTRAORDINARY SITTING.

11 *Floreal, May* 1.

An extraordinary crowd of spectators this day, as yesterday, filled the Tribunes, and the interior of the hall. The sitting was opened at two o'clock. The President intimated that Carnot being the only Tribune, whose name was inscribed against the motion, liberty of addressing the Tribunate was afforded him.

Carnot mounted the Tribune. He set out with declaring, that being to speak against the motion of Curee, he should endeavour to preserve the same moderation in delivering his opinion, which had been exhibited by the Tribunes who had spoke in favour of the motion. He added, that he referred those who wished to put a bad construction on his sentiments to the rigid examination of his conduct since the commencement of the revolution. He took up the question of conferring on Bonaparte the dignity of Emperor for life, and making it hereditary in his family. He asked, if it was to grant the First Consul, a reward for his services to offer him the sacrifice of liberty? He asked, whether it was not to destroy Bonaparte's own work to make France his private patrimony? I voted against the consulate for life, continued the orator, and I will not this day follow a different course. I will be consistent with myself; but the moment that the order of things which is proposed is established, I will be the first to conform to it, and to yield to the new authority proofs of my deference. May all the members of the community follow the same example!

The orator then went on to the examination of the form of government proposed to be established. He cited a number of examples from the history of Rome, and drew an inference from them, that a government by one individual was not in the smallest degree a sure pledge of its stability or its tranquility. He applied the same interference to the history of France, where intestine commotions and civil discords so often existed under the government of princes, weak or unworthy of governing. After the peace of Amiens, continued Carnot, Bonaparte had the choice between a Republic or Monarchy; but he had sworn to defend the former, and to respect the wishes of France, which had made him their guardian. Now it was proposed to make of that power a property, of which, at present, only the administration is possessed. The Romans were most jealous of their liberty, and Camillus, Frabius and Cincinnatus only saved the country because they relinquished the power which had been confided to them after they had saved their country. But the liberty of Rome perished as soon as Cæsar wished to usurp absolute power. Carnot cited the example of the United States.—It was reserved for the New World to shew to the old the practibility of a nation's enjoying liberty, and the rising prosperity of the people. The destinies to which they appeared to be called left no doubt remaining of the existence of the truth.

After discussing a variety of general principles, Carnot made some particular remarks. Will (said he) the opinion of the public functionaries be the free wish of the whole nation? Will there not be inconveniences attending the expression of an opposite sentiment? Is the liberty of the press so much restrained and degraded that it will be impossible to make, in the public prints, the most respectful remonstrannes against the proposed arrangement? The orator considered the question in another point of view. He asked, if the expulsion of the Bourbons at all involved the necessity of a dynasty; if the establishment of a new dynasty would not place obstacles in the way of a general peace; if it would be recognized by foreign powers, and if in case of a refusal to recognize it, arms would necessarily be resorted to, and for an empty title the security of the French nation would not, perhaps, be endangered?

"This is not the only means which the existing government has of consolidating itself. The means of this consists in adherence to justice. Far be it from me here to make any particular application, or to cast any blame on the operation of government. Such a thought has no place in my heart. Is liberty then disclosed to man only that it may never be enjoyed.—No! I cannot regard it as a mere chimera, and my heart tells me that its government is easy. In conclusion said the orator—I am ready to sacrafice my personal opinion to the interests of my country. My respect for the law will remain unutterable, and I desire above all things to see every opinion, and every sentiment united against our eternal, our implacable enemy, that enemy which is now meditating universal oppression. I vote against the motion.

LONDON, May 9.

POLITICAL CHANGES.

The arrangement of a new Administration is likely to occupy more time than most people could have believed possible. Yesterday a Privy Council was held, which was attended by the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Portland, the Earls of Westmoreland, Chatham, and St. Vincent, Lords Hawkesbury and Hobart, Viscount, Castlereach, Mr. Addington, and Yorke. The Chief Justice of the Common Pleas attended, and, we understand, was sworn in a Member of the Privy Council, which did not break up until half past three o'clock.—Mr. Faulkner attended as Clerk to the Council. His Majesty afterwards gave an audience to the Earls of Chatham and St. Vincent, the latter of whom, it was reported, gave in his resignation to his Majesty.

We cannot pretend to a perfect knowledge of all that is passing at the present moment, but we possess the means of knowing that at no period of our history were our leading statesmen ever in a more distressing state of embarrassment.

Soon after Mr. Pitt's conference with the King on Monday, a meeting of Mr. Fox's friends took place at Carleton House. Mr. Fox there stated, that it was his most ardent wish to see a vigorous and efficient Administration formed, and he begged them to consider the objection made to himself as no obstacle to their lending their aid and their talents to the public service. They unanimously resolved that they could not become members of any Administration, from which, in the present circumstances, Mr. Fox was thus excluded, as they could be of no use in an Administration formed on such principles.

Private letters from Vienna say, that a treaty of alliance between the two Emperors has been agreed to, and that its signature only awaits the answer of the King of Prussia to accede to it. The Austrian as well as the Russian armies have been augmented, and are now complete; and new fortresses are constructing on the Austrian frontiers of Italy. All these transactions, though only defensive measures, evince that the great continental powers, while they talk of peace, doubt its long continuance, and are therefore prudently prepared for war.

The French have not yet entered the city of Naples, but the Queen of Naples, apprehensive of a visit, intends going to Vienna, and an English ship of the line is in the road of Naples, ready to take on board all British subjects in that capital with their property.

The American ship General Green, arrived at Plymouth, sailed from Amsterdam the beginning of the present month, at which time 15,000 Dutch troops were embarking at Alkmaar, and 15000 French were daily expected there for the same purpose. There were five sail of the line, a frigate, and two sloops of war, lying in the Helder, intended to convoy the above troops for the purpose of invading England.

MAY 10.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

This morning at ten o'clock and not before, it is positively stated, that Mr. Addington delivered up the seals to his Majesty at Buckingham-House.—Mr. Pitt is said to bring in with him Lord Melville, First Lord of the Admiralty; the Lords Hawkesbury, Mulgrave, and Harrowby, Secretaries of State. The following noblemen, it is said, remain in office—the Duke of Portland, Lord Chatham, and Lord Eldon. Lord Westmoreland goes out.—From this statement of affairs, it is inferred, that Mr. Pitt will set out with a formidable and bitter opposition against him, many conceiving themselves as having only been made ladders upon which others have mounted. Many names of the new opposition are mentioned, and it is even stated, that they will be able to muster 170 in the House of Commons at the first outset.

His Majesty's appearance in public yesterday as noticed by all the papers of this day, is dwelt upon as a most fortunate omen of the full establishment of his health, which, if well founded, will be very soon followed by the renewal of the Levees at S. James's.

MAY 12.

A Mail from Hamburg, which arrived yesterday, brings no material intelligence. The French Minister at War is inspecting the tropops in Holland destined for the invasion of this country. Louis the XVIIIth, has communicated to the Court of Vienna the particulars of the murder of the Duke of Enghein, which has been received with every symptom of dissatisfaction. Messrs Drake and S. Smith are mentioned in the German papers as having returned to their diplomatic stations. This completely contradicts the statement in the French papers, that these Gentlemen are waiting *incog.* in Germany, for new instructions from our Government.

To be Let,

Until the 10th January, and possession given immediately,

THE BRICK HOUSE, next to Mr. Orris Paine's, lately occupied by Mr. Cornilion. There is on the premises, Household Furniture, consisting of Tables, Bureaus, Bed-steads, Chairs, &c. to be disposed of at private sale. Apply to J. A. CHEVALLIE.

July 24, 1804. 2

Mr. Marshallalhasbaz Johnson,

TAKE NOTICE, that on the fourth day of August, 1804, at the hour of twelve, noon, within the house of Captain John Napier, in Columbia, and county of Fluvanna, I shall proceed to take the affidavits of Messrs. Caleb Stone, William J. Stone, John Johnston, Duncan M'Lauchlan, Robert B. Payne, James A. Applebury, and Mrs. Elizabeth M'Rae, all of Fluvanna, and of Mr. Samuel Richardson, of Goochland, to be read as evidence in a suit on the chancery side of Fluvanna court, wherein I am plaintiff, and you are defendant—at which time and place, you may attend if you please; and as I do not know your place of residence, I take this public method of making the same known to you.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

1 STEPHEN MADDOX.

THE subscriber intends to practice law in the County Courts of Mecklenburg and Halifax, and in the District Courts of Brunswick and Prince Edward. J. NELSON, Jun.

Mecklenburg county, July 15th, 1804. law2w.

To Rent,

FOR one year, possession to be delivered on the first October next, two fire proof brick TENEMENTS, calculated for Warehouses, situated near the Basin and contiguous to the most busy part of the town.

They will be rented separately or together, as may best suit the persons who may bargain for them.

The terms will be made known by Wm. McKIM, who is authorised to lease them.

July 24th, 1804. tf

By virtue of a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, pronounced on the fourth day of June, eighteen hundred and one, and amended by the Chancery Court for the district of Williamsburg, in April last, WILL BE SOLD, *on the premises, to the highest bidder, on the 28th day of August next, to satisfy a debt due from the estate of Hugh Nelson, dec. late of the county of York, to Nathaniel Burwell,*

A Tract of LAND,

IN the county of Hanover, belonging to the estate of the said Hugh Nelson, deceased, containing about 380 acres, more or less, lying on both sides the South Anna river, together with the Merchant Mill and its appurtenances, which for a number of years past has been occupied by Micajah Crew, as a manufacturing mill. Possession of the mill may be had immediately, and of the plantation at the end of the year. The above property will be sold upon a credit till the fourteenth day of March, 1806, for nine hundred pounds, with interest thereon, at six per centum per annum, from the 16th day of July, 1800, till the day of sale—part of the purchase money and the residue of the purchase money is to be paid in cash.

The commissioners, or any two of them, will then convey the premises to the purchaser, immediately executing a deed of trust for the premises to the commissioners, with a relinquishment of dower, if required, authorising two of the commissioners, on the non-payment of the aforesaid sum of nine hundred pounds and the interest aforesaid, with interest thereon at six per centum per annum, from the day of sale to the time of payment, upon four weeks notice in any newspaper published in the city of Richmond, to sell the premises.

A particular description of the property, is omitted; because it is supposed that any person wishing to become a purchaser, would first view the premises. Micajah Crew, who lives adjoining the property, will shew it, and give any further information that may be required.

The Commissioners.

July 19th, 1804. 4w

Sales at Auction.

On Tuesday the 7th day of August next, will be sold at Public Auction, at the Office of the subscribers,

A Lot of Land,

CONTAINING 4 acres, more or less, lying at the Bowling Green, commonly known by the name of Du Val's Village.—Also, 4 half acre Lots in the vicinty of Richmond, known and denoted by the survey and plot made by William G. Payne for William Du Val, and Nos. 88, 89, 90 and 91. The titles will be made, and six months credit allowed the purchasers, on giving Bond with approved security.

THOMAS TAYLOR & Co.
Auctioneers.

July 18th, 1804.

To be Sold,

FOR ready money, at Mrs. Fisher's Tavern, in Fredericksburg, on Saturday the 25th of August next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, Sunday excepted, under a decree of the High Court of Chancery for the Richmond district, several tracts of LAND, in the state of Tennessee.

Also one tract, between five and six hundred acres, on the river Rappahannock, about two miles above Fredericksburg, on which Mr. Thomas Moffat now lives, and another tract in Stafford, containing 75 acres, situated about seven miles above Falmouth.—Possession of the two last mentioned tracts cannot be given till the first January next. The lands in Tennessee are valuable—of those in Spotsylvania and Stafford nothing in particular need be said, as those who mean to purchase will no doubt view them.

AL. VASS, Administrator of Patrick Home, dec.

Falmouth, 30th June, 1804. 6w.

THEATRE.

To the public of Richmond, Manchster, and their vicinities.

☞ The Proprietress and Manager relinquishing their interest (for the present season) in the Richmond Temporary Theatre, after the 14th day of July, 1804, have given the use of the same to the *company in general*, together with the scenery, machinery, wardrobe, and every other apparatus thereunto appertaining—

☞ The Public are most respectfully acquainted, that in consequence of the indisposition of one of the principal characters in the Drama, the *Play* and *Farce* intended for Tuesday Evening, is postponed until

This Evening, Wednesday, July 25th, 1804, when will be presented, the favorite Comedy, *written by* Coleman, *called*

The Heir at Law.

Daniel Dowlas, (Baron Duberly,) Mr. Clare.
Dick Dowlas—Mr. Bailey.
Stedfast—Mr. Clark.
Henry Moreland—Mr. Poe.
Zekiel Homespun—Mr. Downie.
Kentuck—Mr. Rutherford.
Waiter—Mr. Martin.
Doctor Pangloss—(L.L.D & A.S.S.) Mr. Hopkins.
Lady Duberly—Mrs. Downie.
Caroline Dormer—Mrs. Hopkins.
Cicely Homespun—Mrs. Bailey.

The original Epilogue by Messrs. Clare, Bailey, Poe, Downie, Rutherford, Hopkins—Mrs. Downie, Mrs. Hopkins, and Mrs. Bailey

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To which will be added, the FARCE of

Miss in her Teens;

OR, A MEDLEY OF LOVERS.

☞ Tickets to be had as usual—Price One Dollar. Doors to be opened at 6, and performance to begin at 7 o'clock precisely. 4

4439 Acres of valuable

LAND,

IN the south of Kentucky, the greater part Military, will be sold for good bonds or exchanged for property in the state of Virginia. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

December 26th, 1803.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

Have just received, by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS,

WHICH are now opening, and will be sold at their usual low prices, for Cash or Country Produce.

Richmond, May 8, 1804.

Spring Goods.

WILLIAM TEMPLE,

Has received by the ship Rebecca, from London, and the Yorkshire, from Liverpool,

AN ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

Suitable to the season, which he will dispose of on the usual terms.

Richmond, May 8, 1804.

Richard Smyth,

FORMERLY OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he is now settled in New-York, in the

Wine, Liquor and Commission Line,

And offers his services to transact business at that place. He is ready to receive produce of every description, and to make liberal advances, either in cash or by procuring and forwarding such goods as may be required in return; and is now provided with *fire proof* Stores, Cellars and Vaults, in a very eligible situation in New-York, for sales and commission.

Richmond, May 4, 1804. tf

The COMMISSIONERS appointed by the late Act of Assembly, to superintend the Lottery, for the benefit of the University of William and Mary, feel themselves greatly mortified, in being obliged to inform the Public, that imperious necessity has compelled them to postpone, for the present, the drawing, notwithstanding the assurances, which they have given, both collectively and individually, that it would commence on the 2nd of this month. It will, doubtless, be expected that the reasons inducing this postponement, should be stated: and after such explanation, they trust, they will stand exculpated by a generous Public, of every other charge, than that of precipitancy; to which they acknowledge, their sanguine hope of success in the sale of Tickets, and thus, of speedily accomplishing the truly laudable end, which they had in view, has subjected them.—As the day first contemplated, approached, on which the drawing was to commence, measures were taken to acquire satisfactory information of the number of Tickets, which had been sold. Satisfactory information, however, was received only from a few. Still too sanguine in their expectations; reflecting, that with the prospect of advantage offered to purchasers, the interests of science were combined, and judging of the distant sales, by what had been and would be made in this place, and its vicinity, they conceived themselves authorized to promise, most decidedly, a commencement at the period last notified.—But advices, recently received, convince them that the sales, though considerable, are still not such as would justify a commencement of the drawing.—The Commissioners will not again so far commit themselves, as to state positively, the time when the drawing shall commence; but this they have in their power, fully and unequivocally to promise; that nothing shall be wanting, on their part, to hasten the drawing. This is fully evinced by the mode they have adopted, and are now pursuing, of giving to the purchaser, with such security as may be approved of, on his taking not less than ten Tickets, a credit of ninety days; thereby holding out to individuals, the prospect of advantage, from prizes, without the advance of a single cent.—Gentlemen, who have been so obliging as to assist in the disposition of Tickets, are authorized to assure those holding them by purchase or credit, that no payment of their respective bonds will be required, until 90 days shall expire, from the time of beginning to draw; and they are hereby requested to regulate their subsequent sales of Tickets on credit by this principle. ep4w.

Just Received,

And for sale by the subscribers, a large assortment of the following Articles, which will be sold very low for cash, or on a short credit for approved acceptance in Richmond—viz.

A large assortment of Calicoes and Chintzes.
A ditto Cotton Cambricks, plain, figur'd and black.
A ditto Silks and Florentines and Silk Keens.
Cotton and Silk Stockings.
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas and Parasols.
Black, blue, yellow and striped Nankeens.
Laces, Edgings and Ribbons.
Tambour'd Lace and Lappet Muslins.
Silk Gloves, of all colours.
Men; Boys and Children's Hats
Cotton, Cassimeres and India Cotton.
Brown Holland and Durants.
Romals, Handkerchiefs, Dimities, &c. &c.

Block & Judah.

April 25th, 1804.

TUNING.

THE subscriber having been frequently applied to to tune Piano Fortes, &c. &c. (but being other ways engaged, therefore could not attend) he takes this opportunity to inform the Ladies of Richmond and its vicinity, that he will undertake the

Tuning of Piano Fortes, &c. &c.

during this summer—by directing a line to his house, below the Courthouse, near the Spout Spring, Richmond.

J. Widewilt.

Richmond, July 15, 1804.

By virtue of a Decree of the Court of the United States for the 5th Circuit in the Virginia district, bearing date the 3d day of December, 1803, in behalf of John Glassell, against William Walker, James Walker, Merry Walker, and John Walker,

WILL BE SOLD,

to the highest bidder, for Cash, at Kanhawa court house, on the 24th day of August next, the following Tracts of

LAND,

—VIZ—

ONE, granted to William Walker on the 3d of May 1786, containing 112 1-4 acres, on Elk river, a branch of the Great Kanhawa, about 6 miles from the mouth, opposite to a survey made for Leonard Cooper and Wm. Morris, at the mouth of the second creek that empties into Elk on the South side.

One other Tract, granted to said William Walker on the 26th May 1788, containing 500 acres, on the head waters of the left hand fork of a creek emptying into Elk river on the North West side, at the shallow ford, about 4 or 5 miles from the mouth of said river, adjoining a survey made for said Walker.

One other Tract, granted to the said William Walker on the 27th of May 1788, containing 200 acres, on the North side of Elk river, the third bottom above the mouth of Sandy Creek.

One other Tract, granted to the said William Walker on the 26th May 1788 containing 770 acres on Elk river, on the South East side, about a mile from its mouth.

One other Tract, granted to the said Wm. Walker on the 27th of May 1788, containing 100 acres, on the North side of Elk river, the fourth bottom above the mouth of Sandy Creek, on the same side of the river.

One other Tract, granted to the said Wm. Walker on the 26th May 1788, containing 1000 acres, on a left hand branch of a creek emptying into Elk river on the North West side, opposite to the first island on said rive.

One other Tract, granted to the said Wm. Walker on the 26th of May 1788, containing 200 acres, on the South side of Elk river, the third buttom on the river above William Arbuckle's land, opposite the mouth of Sandy Creek.

The whole of the above mentioned land, at the time it was surveyed, lay in the county of Greenbrier; all of which will be sold, or so much thereof, as shall be sufficient to raise the sum of four thousand one hundred and ten dollars, 38 cents, with interest on 2798 dollars 78 cts. at 5 per centum per annum from the 22d March 1799; and

The costs of suit and carrying this decree into effect.

BENJAMIN MOSBY, Acting Comm'r.

June 7th, 1804. (tds.)

City of Richmond,

In Common Hall, July 3, 1804.

It appearing to the Common Hall

of the city of Richmond, that the regulations of the trustees of the Free School in the said city, have been established on liberal and just principles, whereby many poor children of both sexes have received at the said school, such advantages in the acquirement of their educations, as to encourage a strong belief that great utility will result from a continuance of the institution, should it receive proper patronage.

Resolved therefore, That the chamberlayne of this city and Messrs. John Robinson, Samuel Paine and Samuel Pleasants, be requested and empowered to receive subscriptions, and the funds that may be subscribed for the benefit of the said school; and that it be recommended to the humane and liberal inhabitants of this city, to raise by subscription other funds for the purpose of continuing the said institution. 1m

Teste, ANDREW STEVENSON, C. C. H.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of Land,

LYING in the North Garden, in Albemarle county, containing one thousand acres, adjoining the lands of Stephen Moore, William Wood, and the late William Cole, dec. within eighteen miles of Warren, and the same distance of Milton.—There is on this land a new Barn, 48 by 24 feet, a good Overseer's House, & houses for the accommodation of fifteen or twenty Negroes—The overseer's house, with a little expence may be rendered very comfortable for a small family. About half the land is cleared, and the greater part of which is in good order for cultivation, and a considerable part of it fresh and well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat and tobacco.

Any person inclined to purchase, by application to the overseer on the premises, will be shewn the land. The terms of sale will be one fourth part of the purchase money paid on the 1st day of June, 1805, and the balance in three equal annual payments from that day, each instalment to carry interest from the day of sale, if not punctually paid.—Bond with approved security, together with a deed of trust on the land, will be required of the purchaser, to secure the payment. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, living at Scotch-Town, in Hanover county.

If the above land is not sold before, it will be offered at PUBLIC SALE to the highest bidder, on the terms before mentioned, on the 23d day of August next, if fair—if not, the next fair day. In either case, the purchaser will have leave to seed wheat as soon after that time as he may choose—and may be furnished with the crop of corn, &c. that may be made on the plantation this year, say from two to three hundred barrels.

John M. Sheppard.

Scotch Town, May 30, 1804. t23A.

☞ *The survey by which the turnpike road from Staunton to the Point of Fork, is to run, goes immediately through the above mentioned land, convenient to a handsome situation for building, and good water.*

J. M. SHEPPARD.

For Sale,

A VERY VALUABLE HOUSE CARPENTER. For terms apply to

THOMAS TAYLOR & Co.

July 9, 1804.

FAMILY FLOUR.

A CONSTANT supply of FLOUR, of a superior quality, for family use, kept for sale by

GEORGE WATT.

Richmond, March 5, 1804. tf.

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be presented to the next Legislature of Virginia, praying the establishment of a branch of the Bank of Virginia, and an increase of the capital of the said Bank, contiguous to the town of Alexandria.

Fairfax, 9th July, 1804.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Offers for Sale, a bargain in his present stock of

GOODS,

CONSISTING of Dry Goods, Groceries, Medicines, Glass & Crockery Ware—amount about 8000 dols.—For one half, a credit of two years will be given—and for the balance, good bonds, payable at a short date—or Negroes will be taken. Any person desirous of engaging in the mercantile business, will have an excellent opportunity. The assortment is well chosen—such as will suit this place.

Richard Mason,

Williamsburg.

Bank of Virginia.

AT A GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS:

"RESOLVED, that until Certificates for the Stock held in this institution be issued under the bye laws hereof, the scrip or evidence of shares held herein be transferable by indorsement or assignment, and that all the shares standing in the name of any stockholder shall be transferred in the books of this company to the person or persons producing the scrip or evidence of such shares, regularly endorsed or assigned."

"RESOLVED, that the President of the Bank at Richmond, be directed to call a meeting of all the Stockholders (which meeting shall be in the city of Richmond, on the first Monday in September next) for the purpose of adopting such bye laws, rules and regulations as shall be deemed necessary for the government of the institution; and considering other subjects important to its interest"

A true extract from the proceedings of the General Meeting of Stockholders, on Saturday, July 7th, 1804.

Teste, WM. DABNEY, Secretary.

The Stockholders are requested to attend a General Meeting, at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, on the first Monday in September next, for the purposes stated in the foregoing resolution.

AB'M. B. VENABLE, *President.*

"RESOLVED, that the President and Directors proceed to appoint a Cashier and two Book Keepers, on Wednesday the 25th current, and that the President be requested to publish the same in two newspapers printed in Richmond."

The foregoing is a true extract from the proceedings of the Directors of the Bank of Virginia at Richmond.

Teste, WM. DABNEY, Clerk pro. tem.

STAUNTON.

William Chambers,

AT the sign of General Wayne, continues his house of PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT, *as usual*, and begs leave to inform his friends in the low country, who may wish to visit the mountains this season, either for health or pleasure, that a STAGE runs every Wednesday from *Richmond* to *Staunton*; and for the convenience of those intending for the different Springs, he has fitted up an excellent Hack, with a careful Driver, to enable them to pursue their journey, without the trouble of bringing horses so great a distance.

Those Ladies and Gentlemen who travel in their own carriages, or on horse-back, will find at his house that accommodation and comfort so often wanted in a long journey, and on liberal terms.

Staunton, July 9th, 1804.

I will liberally rewa

any person who will apprehend and secure in jail, a Negro man by the name of POOL, who run away from my employ in the course of last month. I suspect he may be found at Mr James Acorn's in Chesterfield, as I am informed he has a wife there. I have been further informed he has been frequently seen at Chesterfield courthouse, where it is likely he may be found, if attended soon.

John McBride,

City of Richmond.

July 9th, 1804.

Elegant Piano Fortes for sale.

HENLEY & Co.

Grand, Portable Grand, Patent Side-Board, and Plain PIANO FORTE MAKERS,

INFORM the citizens of Richmond, they manufacture Instruments of the above description, on the newest and most approved plans, with Pedal's Patent Swell, Sonophant and French Harp Stop, which they warrant to be equal, if not superior, to any imported, and on more reasonable terms.

Musical Instruments, of all kinds, repaired, &c.—Apply at Mr. Prichard's Book-Store, Main-street, or at Wm. Davidson's.

July 17th, 1804.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of Mr. Jacob Bockius, deceased, formerly of Richmond, by Bond, Notes, or otherwise, are requested to come forward immediately and discharge the same; and those having claims against the estate, are requested to apply to John Prosser, at the Vendue Office of Prosser & Moncure, for payment.

BENJAMIN TATE, } Ex'ors.
JOHN PROSSER, }

Richmond, July 12th, 1804. 4w

Being about to leave this sta

a few weeks, John Prosser is alone authorised to collect and settle all debts due to and by the estate of Mr. Jacob Bockius, deceased.

B. TATE.

Richmond, July 12th, 1804.

Leather—wholesale and retail,

All that valuable stock of

LEATHER in the above mentioned decedent's Tan Yard, consisting of a large and general assortment, of the best quality; which will be sold on reasonable terms for ready money only, at the Currying Shop appertaining to said Tan Yard. Also, for sale, a large quantity of sheep and lamb's WOOL.

B. TATE, Superintendant of said Tan Yard.

Richmond, July 12th, 1804.

TO THE HONORABLE THE LEGISLATURE OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA.

The Memorial of sundry Merchants, Mechanics and other Inhabitants of the City of Richmond,

SHEWETH:

THAT there are many common law courts which hold their sessions in the city of Richmond; these courts in the course of the year require a great many juries, and are thus described:

The General Court of the Commonwealth.
The District Court of the Commonwealth.
The Circuit Court of the United States.
The District Court of the United States.
The County Court of Henrico.
The Hustings Court of the city of Richmond.

Upon further examination into the above statement it will appear, that there are more than one hundred days in the year wherein juries may be wanted. The officers of the courts frequently summon more than enough for three juries, and sometimes two of the aforesaid courts sit upon the same day, which, considering the population of the city, falls very heavy on some of the inhabitants, in so much that it frequently happens that retailers of merchandize, and mechanics who employ a number of journeymen, and who depend upon their daily sales for their profits and subsistence, are obliged either to disobey the summons, to shut up their stores and shops, or to commit the care of their business (and at the most public times too) to boys or inexperienced agents.

When a duty is laid upon articles of merchandize, or a tax is imposed upon the occupation of a merchant, every man before he proceeds can calculate upon the influence which these burthens will have upon his business; but if the same man is frequently called away to serve upon juries, and is compelled either to shut up his store or confide in inexperienced agents, he cannot form a computation of the injury or disadvantage.

Observations somewhat dissimilar, though equiponderant in their tendencies, concerning mechanics and others who subsist by labor, may also be made. The poor man, who has no means to provide for his own wants or the subsistence of his family, except by his own labor, must feel the hardship in a very high degree, when he is compelled to lose his time in loitering about a court-house, well knowing that it ought to be employed in earning bread for his children.

These important facts, and their influence upon society, and particularly the inhabitants of this city, are too well known to require greater illustration; and it would be indecorous if your Memorialists should employ many arguments or much entreaty to induce the honorable house to listen to their complaint.

Your Memorialists have been informed, that in some parts of the United, it is the custom to summon juries some days previous to the court; and when a cause is about to be tried, a list of many names is given to the counsel of the parties—each party strikes out an equal number until the proper number remains. In this way, impartial juries are certainly obtained.

It seems to be the general opinion of all who converse upon the subject, that a reasonable compensation should be made, equal to the daily price of labor, to those persons who are compelled to serve on juries.

Your Memorialists contemplate with great delight the inestimable privilege of a trial by jury;—they consider it as one of the chartered birth rights of which they are the inheritors, and which is far above price; nor do they intend to utter an expression, which shall convey the smallest discontent in that respect. The sole design of your Memorialists herein, is to make a plain representation of the particular grievances to which they are exposed, on account of their residing at the seat of government, where juries being so frequently wanted, they are compelled to discharge more than a reasonable share of social duties, and they cannot help observing, that whatsoever operates as an undue restriction or oppression upon industry and commerce, which are the great sources of national prosperity, must operate as an injury upon the whole community.

These important and well known circumstances, connected with the high confidence which is entertained of the wisdom, patriotism and clemency of the house, have induced your Memorialists to represent the particular hardships by which they have been oppressed, and to which they are still exposed, in the reasonable and confident hope, that the justice of the Legislature will afford suitable relief, so that your Memorialists may enjoy, in equal degree with their fellow citizens, the privileges and blessings of a government, to the support of which they largely contribute.

And your Memorialists, with all due respect and consideration, humbly pray, &c.

United States of America, 5th Circuit,

Virginia District, May Term, 1804.

Samuel Donaldson, surviving partner of Gibson, Donaldson & Hamilton, *Plts.*

AGAINST

Joseph Friend, surviving executor of Daniel McCallum, deceased, who was surviving partner of Thomas & Alexander Donald and Company, the said Thomas and Alexander Donald and Company, and Thomas Wilson, *Defts.*

In Chancery.

THE defendants Thomas and Alexander Donald and Company not having entered their appearance and given security according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this district: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

James Blagrove, D. C.

Doctor Wilson,

HAS taken (as a temporary residence) the house lately occupied by Doctor Adams, opposite the Bell Tavern, and intends to combine the Apothecaries business with the practice of Physic. He is now opening a part, and expects by the next arrivals from Philadelphia, the balance of a fresh and very general assortment of Medicines, and other articles in the Apothecaries line, which will be sold on the lowest terms. Orders from the Country, Recipes, &c. will be carefully attend to.

Richmond, June 25th, 1804. 12aw6m.

Blank Bonds

For sale at this Office.